

CALIFORNIA'S HEALTH

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EARLY PUBLIC HEALTH IN CALIFORNIA

By GUY P. JONES

DR. N. K. FOSTER, STATE HEALTH OFFICER 1903-1909

When Dr. N. K. Foster of Oakland became Secretary of the California State Board of Health in 1903 he found the State health organization at its ebb. Dr. George C. Pardee of Oakland, upon his election as Governor, had appointed Dr. Foster as secretary of the board.

In addressing the health officers of California at their annual meeting held at Stanford University in 1922, Dr. Foster gave the following interesting account of his experiences upon entering the State office:

"If I were limited to one word in stating the necessity of a State health organization, I should without hesitation say, *Plague*, for in many ways the breaking out of that disease focused attention on our lax health organization and made imperative a radical improvement, or have California cut off by quarantine from communication with other States.

"Plague was first recognized in San Francisco in March, 1900, and of course caused a great deal of comment. Many strongly believed that it did not and could not exist. The State Board of Health, however, admitted its existence. Many leading newspapers and public men thought otherwise—and believed that even if it did exist any publicity would hurt the State. They strenuously denied its existence and the State Board of Health was induced, or did reverse itself and also declared the disease was not plague. This aroused the ire of eastern health officers and exaggerated stories were published there of its ravages—people were dropping dead on the streets, it was said. They were so wrought up that the health authorities of 21 States requested Surgeon-General Walter Wyman to call a conference of the State Board of

Health with the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service for the purpose of dealing with the situation. The conference was called and met in January, 1903. California was represented by Dr. Mathew Gardner—a member of our State Board of Health. He was given a very unhappy half hour by the thoroughly angered and possibly frightened health officers—and a quarantine resolution against California was introduced. Through the influence of General Wyman it was left as unfinished business for a conference to be called later.

"Meanwhile things were doing in California. During the years 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, there had been 110 cases of plague authenticated with 105 deaths and some people were beginning to be alarmed.

"At the general election Dr. Geo. C. Pardee was elected Governor and at once interested himself in the situation. The California State Board of Health is organized by the Governor nominating the members and the Senate ratifying the nominations. Governor Gage had nominated the board that denied the existence of plague but the Senate had neglected to ratify—so they were acting only at the pleasure of the Governor. Governor Pardee, feeling deeply the gravity of the situation, with a quarantine hanging over us—withdrew the nomination and appointed a new board with the exception of Dr. Mathew Gardner. He, however, died in two weeks and we were deprived of his splendid ability. This was in February or March, 1903. On April 1st the new board met with the old and after the old had closed up their business—the new one organized and I had the honor to be elected Secretary and Executive Officer.

"After adjournment, I called on my predecessor, who had his desk in the office of the State Lunacy Commission, and asked for the property of the board. With a quizzical look he said, 'Property of the board, it has no property. That desk is mine and every

scrap of paper in it.' He did, however, give me a bunch of letter heads and pointing to the bay window said 'Those old reports of other State boards are at your disposal.' He sat between his desk and the steel safe, made famous by the sarcastic remarks of Carrie Nation as she 'hatchetted her way through the State, and said, 'Sit down and I'll give you some advice.' I was receptive, thinking to get some pointers on the work. Instead, 'You have a good practice, stay with it, have some one open your mail and attend to it, come once a month and draw your pay and show yourself, and let me show you how to make out your expense account for the trip. He proceeded to put down items, some of which I had, some not, dinner \$5 and everything in proportion. I said, 'But Doctor, it didn't cost that much.' 'Oh! that doesn't matter, you have \$1,500 a year to spend on the expenses of the board and you have to get rid of it. You might as well have it as anybody.'

"Not a bright outlook and I went to my room in none too happy a mood. No desk—no chair and no place to put them if I had.

"Next morning, I interviewed Mr. Mellick, Secretary of the State Board of Examiners. He had large offices, but personally he was using, during the interim of the legislative session, the Lieutenant Governor's room. He kindly let me have desk room there also. The janitor rustled me a desk and chair and I turned to the pile of old State reports. With them, I found many unopened letters and this gave me a start to work. Some were months old and some had in them stamps to insure a reply. I didn't blame one doctor, who was acting as best he could as health officer in his village, for using some pretty powerful language. He said, 'This is the third time I have written and have no reply and by ----- it is the last.' I replied that a new deal was ordered and that in future he would get some sort of a reply by return mail.

"Do you blame me for feeling lonely and blue? I had given up my practice and broken up my home believing I was to fill, or try to fill, an office of honor—and I found nothing but disgrace abroad and contempt at home—and right there the seed of this association was planted.

"The need of work and organized work was forced on me in those hours of discouragement. I saw the futility of my working without the aid and cooperation of others throughout the State. An account of the June 3d Plague conference in Washington where we fought it out and instead of a quarantine got a resolution of confidence has no place here.

"It was a busy spring and summer I spent trying to arouse interest in public health matters. I attended all the medical societies I could, visited the different health officers and answered all calls for help in person. I met with willingness everywhere but a good deal of incredulity that the State Board of Health was anything but a political sinecure and it seemed to me they all came from Missouri and had to be shown. Very well, I determined to show them.

"From the nature of things, the executive officer of the board at that time had most of the work to do, there were no assistants, not even a stenographer,

but never was such officer backed up by a better board. Throughout the six years we were together, there was never a jar in the organization and they always stood behind me. The Governor also was always ready to help to the limit. Things began to move but the need of organization was always making itself felt. There were no laws and it was everyone for himself."

Shortly after assuming the duties of his office Doctor Foster became acquainted with Dr. Charles C. Browning of Upland, who was a specialist in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis. Dr. Browning was a most public-spirited individual who had a public health point of view and who was willing to spend his own time and money in arousing interest in the control of tuberculosis in California. At his own expense Dr. Browning attended teachers' institutes throughout the State, delivering addresses and distributing literature which he had purchased out of his own funds. There were no State appropriations available for these purposes. Dr. Browning and Dr. Foster became fast friends and together they laid the ground work for State activities in the control of tuberculosis, although the Bureau of Tuberculosis was not established in the State health organization until 1915.

To Dr. Foster must be given full credit for the organization of the California State Department of Public Health along modern standard lines. It was he who secured legislation in 1905 and 1907 to provide for the organization of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Bureau of Pure Foods and Drugs, and the State Hygienic Laboratory. Actually during the period that Dr. Foster served, from 1903 to 1909, he secured the passage of fundamental legislation that has established the pattern upon which the present State public health organization is built. At the same time he conducted, by himself, a state-wide epidemiological service.

Although not in vigorous health, he answered emergency calls from one end of the State to another, giving advice on the control of and assisting in the diagnosis of typhoid fever, smallpox, plague, diphtheria, and many other communicable diseases. In those days typhoid fever was a common disease and smallpox was rampant throughout the State.

He accomplished more in the six years that he served as health officer than any of his immediate predecessors. He had a thorough and deep knowledge of public health and put up a continuous fight for legislative action that would provide efficient facilities for the promotion and maintenance of public health in California. The bureaus that he established during his tenure of office have been functioning continuously since that time and have established their essential

offices in the maintenance of public health. Others, of course, were established at various intervals.

It has been stated that Dr. Thomas M. Logan, the first secretary of the California State Board of Health, was the George Washington of public health in California, and that Dr. N. K. Foster was the Abraham Lincoln of public health in this State. There is considerable realism in this allusion for when Doctor Foster assumed office there was virtually no State public health organization in California. It was only through his knowledge, energy, enthusiasm, and ability to secure proper legislation that the California State Board of Health was established definitely as a distinct unit in the State government.

The development of the organization since that time is a matter of record. To Dr. Foster, public health workers of California owe a deep debt of gratitude; for without his foresight it is doubtful that public health in California would be established upon the high plane that prevails at this time.

Through Dr. Harry Foster of the Cutter Laboratories in Berkeley, his father's diary has been made available to the writer. The daily record of disappointment, heartbreaking work, overcoming of difficulties, and remarkable accomplishments makes thrilling reading. That one man could successfully carry on the whole State public health work by himself over a period of years and then leave an organization of dependable units to establish and carry on modern standard public health service is a remarkable accomplishment for shortly after the turn of the century.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The U. S. Public Health Service has announced the creation of National Institute of Health research fellowships after July 1, 1945.

The junior research fellowships will be available to those holding master's degrees in the sciences (such as physics, chemistry, entomology, etc.) allied to public health, from an institution of recognized standing. The stipend will be \$2,400 per annum.

The senior research fellowships will be available to those holding a doctor's degree in one of the sciences allied to public health. The stipend will be \$3,000 per annum.

These fellowships will offer an opportunity for study and research at the Institute or some other institution of higher learning, in association with highly trained specialists in the candidate's chosen field.

Inquiries should be addressed to The Director, National Institute of Health, Bethesda 14, Maryland.

AVAILABLE MOTION PICTURES AND SLIDES ON PUBLIC HEALTH

The Bureau of Health Education of the California State Department of Public Health has revised its list of films and slides on public health and allied subjects that are available for distribution in California. Included in the new list are titles which have been added to film libraries since the previous list was published in August 1944. Additional copies of the list are available upon request.

FOREWORD

Included in this list are films and slides available for loan by the California State Department of Public Health, the California Tuberculosis and Health Association, the War Food Administration, and Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The following abbreviations are given with each title to indicate the distributor to which requests should be addressed.

Abbreviation	Distributor
CTHA	California Tuberculosis and Health Association 45 Second Street, San Francisco 5 Telephone: SUtter 3282
MLI	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company 600 Stockton Street, San Francisco 8 Telephone: DOuglas 7000
PH-HE	Bureau of Health Education, California State Department of Public Health 521 Phelan Building, San Francisco 2 Telephone: UNderhill 8700 Ext. 838
PH-VD-LA	Bureau of Venereal Diseases, California State Department of Public Health 703 State Building, 217 West First Street, Los Angeles 12 Telephone: MADison 1271
WFA	War Food Administration 821 Market Street, San Francisco 3 Telephone: EXbrook 8381, Ext. 122

OTHER SOURCES

Other sources of educational films on public health and allied subjects are:

University of California Extension Service
Department of Visual Instruction
2441 Bancroft Way, Berkeley 4

or

Room 26, Administration Building
405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles 24

California Dairy Council
216 Pine Street, San Francisco 4

California State Dental Association
450 Sutter Street, San Francisco

British Information Services
391 Sutter Street, San Francisco 8

Y. M. C. A. Motion Picture Bureau
351 Turk Street, San Francisco 2

Lists or catalogs describing the titles available and distribution policies can be obtained directly from these agencies. Information on films distributed by agencies outside of California can be obtained from the American Film Center, Inc., 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York.

HOW TO BORROW FILMS INCLUDED IN THIS LIST

1. Address requests directly to the agency distributing the titles selected in accordance with the abbreviation key indicating the distributor.

2. Place requests as far as possible in advance of the date on which films are to be shown, specifying the exact date or dates. If possible, specify alternate dates and titles, in order of preference.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

The films and slides listed for professional use are lent only to physicians, nurses, and medical students for use under the direction of a physician or nurse. Plans for their use should be stated when technical titles are requested.

Requests for films distributed by the California Tuberculosis and Health Association should be directed first to the local tuberculosis and health association, since many local associations have the films available for loan to organizations within their jurisdiction.

All films and slides distributed by the California State Department of Public Health are lent without charge other than payment of return transportation by the borrower. Borrowers are also requested to report the number of showings and total attendance on a form enclosed with each shipment.

Information on the loan policies of other agencies should be requested directly from such agencies.

16 MILLIMETER SOUND FILMS

Cancer

CHOOSE TO LIVE. Time, 30 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. The hopeful story of a woman's victory over cancer.

Child Health

CLOCKING A CHAMPION. Color. Time, 10 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. A day in the life of a normal, healthy infant on by-the-clock routine in an average household. Approved methods of feeding and bathing demonstrated.

Dental Health

OUR TEETH. Time, 15 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. The growth, structure and functions of four tooth types explained by animated diagrams.

THE STUDENT FLYER. Time, 20 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. Depicts story of high school student "washed out" in flight training because of visual acuity below par due to dental abscess. Stresses necessity of early and regular attention by dentist, balanced diet, proper hygiene.

First Aid

HELP WANTED. Time, 30 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. A demonstration of first aid methods.

Heart Disease

HEART DISEASE. Time, 10 minutes. Distributor, CTHA. A discussion of the incidence of heart disease, methods of diagnosis, and the relation of rheumatic fever to heart disease. March of Time series.

Immunization

DEFEAT DIPHTHERIA. Time, 11 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. A plea for immunization. The pathology and symptoms of the disease are shown. The Schick test and the use of toxoid are explained. Although dealing with conditions in England, this film is suitable for professional and lay groups in the United States.

DEFENSE AGAINST INVASION. Color. Time, 12 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. Produced by Walt Disney. A doctor explains vaccination to a group of children. Through animation and actual photography the human body is shown unprotected by vaccination; the simple process of vaccination is demonstrated; the body is then shown protected.

Industrial Health

DANGER—WOMEN AT WORK. Time, 10 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. A safety-health film especially for women war workers in industry. Proper clothing, diet, health habits, and use of safety equipment demonstrated.

SAVE A DAY. Time, 15 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. A presentation of general industrial health problems showing the work of a State bureau and the U. S. Public Health Service.

Malaria

WINGED SCOURGE. Color. Time, 15 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. Produced by Walt Disney. The cause and prevention of malaria.

Nutrition

FUN IN FOOD. Color. Time, 15 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. Food constituents, how they fulfill the requirements of the body, and the foods that supply them.

HIDDEN HUNGER. Time, 30 minutes. Distributor, WFA. This humorous fantasy tells in a common sense way what to eat and why.

KIDS MUST EAT. Time, 20 minutes. Distributor, WFA. Explains the advantages of a school lunch program. Particularly for school administrators, teachers, and parent groups in the community. The "Quiz Kids" of radio fame are in the cast.

MODEST MIRACLE. Time, 30 minutes. Distributor, WFA. A dramatic story of the discovery of Vitamin B₁, its importance in diet, and its use in enriched flour.

PROOF OF THE PUDDING. Color. Time, 10 minutes. Distributor, MLI. Food requirements for health procured through economical marketing and wise meal planning.

THIS, TOO, IS SABOTAGE. Time, 25 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. Emphasizes the importance of good nutrition to the health and productivity of industrial workers. The "Basic 7" food chart's recommendations are explained with specific suggestions.

THOUGHT FOR FOOD. Time, 20 minutes. Distributor, WFA. A Canadian film stressing the importance of the right food and balanced diets during wartime.

WARTIME NUTRITION. Time, 15 minutes. Distributors, PH-HE and WFA. The maintenance of a well-balanced diet despite war scarcities with emphasis on the nutrition of war workers.

Pneumonia

A NEW DAY. Time 10 minutes. Distributor, MLI. Symptoms of pneumonia and modern treatment.

Posture

ON YOUR FEET. Time, 15 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. The proper selection of shoes, habits of healthful walking and posture.

Public Health

MAN AGAINST MICROBE. Time, 10 minutes. Distributor, MLI. Three hundred years of progress in public health and medicine.

YOUR HEALTH DEPARTMENT. Time, 30 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. The services of a local public health department.

YOUR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE. Time, 12 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. The work of the public health nurse and her importance in the public health program.

Safety

ONCE UPON A TIME. Color. Time, 10 minutes. Distributor, MLI. Street safety told by fairy tale and Mother Goose characters.

Sanitation

HEALTH AND THE CYCLE OF WATER. Time, 25 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. The problems of stream pollution, sewage treatment, and water purification.

KEEP 'EM OUT. Time, 10 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. How rats spoil food, destroy buildings, spread disease. How rats can be controlled by poison, trapping, and construction of rodent-proof buildings.

'TWTX THE CUP AND THE LIP. Time, 20 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. Good restaurant sanitation demonstrated. The spread of disease through poor sanitation.

THE HOUSE FLY. Time, 12 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. The life history and habits of the house fly, its part in the spread of disease, and necessity for good sanitation.

WATER, FRIEND OR ENEMY. Color. Time, 10 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. Produced by Walt Disney. Safe and unsafe water supplies in rural areas. Sinking of wells, seepage problems, dangers and sources of contamination are described. Briefly illustrates methods of safeguarding spring and well water.

School Health

SCHOOL DAYS IN THE COUNTRY. Time, 15 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. Rural school sanitation and health services.

Sex Education

IN THE BEGINNING. Time, 15 minutes. Distributors, PH-HE and PH-VD-LA. Reproduction explained through use of photomicrography and diagrams. Particularly suited to high school teaching.

Tuberculosis

ANOTHER TO CONQUER. Time, 20 minutes. Distributor, CTHA. Tuberculosis among the Navajo Indians.

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX. Time, 30 minutes. Distributor, CTHA. A demonstration of artificial pneumothorax in all its phases. Suitable for physicians and other professional groups.

BEHIND THE SHADOWS. Time, 11 minutes. Distributor, CTHA. A high school boy is found to have tuberculosis through a high school tuberculin testing survey.

CASE HISTORY OF LUCY X. Color. Time, 20 minutes. Distributor, CTHA. The story of "Lucy" from diagnosis through treatment to normal living. Recommended for high school and college classes.

CLOUD IN THE SKY. Time, 20 minutes. Distributor, CTHA. Tuberculosis in a Spanish family. Available in both Spanish and English.

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES IN TUBERCULOSIS. Time, 15 minutes. Distributor, CTHA. A demonstration of the technique and medical procedure in the diagnosis of tuberculosis. Suitable for physicians and other professional groups.

GOODBYE, MR. GERM. Time, 14 minutes. Distributor, CTHA. An animated cartoon of the adventures of "Tee Bee" from the time of his entry into little Edgar's lungs to his capture. Particularly suited for children.

LET MY PEOPLE LIVE. Time, 15 minutes. Distributor, CTHA. The story of tuberculosis in a Negro family. Starring Rex Ingram and with spirituals sung by the Tuskegee Institute Choir.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY. Time, 12 minutes. Distributor, CTHA. Organization and procedures of an X-ray survey in a British industrial plant.

MIDDLETOWN GOES TO WAR. Time, 20 minutes. Distributor, CTHA. The effect of war conditions upon disease, particularly tuberculosis, emphasizing housing, sanitation, and hospital care.

ON THE FIRING LINE. Time, 20 minutes. Distributor, CTHA. A travel-tour showing the control of tuberculosis throughout the United States.

SAND IN THE GEARS. Time, 15 minutes. Distributor, CTHA. Protection from tuberculosis in the U. S. Army and Navy and among industrial workers.

THE ROLE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE. Time, 15 minutes. Distributor, CTHA. Explains services of the public health nurse in the home care of the tuberculosis patient.

THE STORY OF MY LIFE BY TEE BEE. Time, 5 minutes. Distributor, CTHA. An animated cartoon of the life of a tuberculosis germ in the lung of a child.

THEY DO COME BACK. Time, 17 minutes. Distributor, CTHA. The rehabilitation of the tuberculous and the cause, diagnosis, and treatment of tuberculosis.

Venereal Diseases

FIGHT SYPHILIS. Time, 10 minutes. Distributors, PH-HE and PH-VD-LA. The nature of syphilis emphasizing war problems in the transmission, diagnosis, and importance of adequate medical treatment. Suitable for showing to mixed groups.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION. Color. Time, 20 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. An excellent film for women and girls. Produced by Royal Canadian Air Forces for women personnel. Explanation by medical officer is combined with animated diagrams of symptoms and parts of body involved.

HEALTH IS A VICTORY. Time, 15 minutes. Distributors, PH-HE and PH-VD-LA. The cause, spread, cure, and control of gonorrhea.

HEALTH TACTICS. Time, 12 minutes. Distributors, PH-HE and PH-VD-LA. A diagrammatic presentation of male prophylaxis.

IN DEFENSE OF THE NATION. Time, 15 minutes. Distributors, CTHA and PH-HE. The problem of prostitution in the war emergency.

KNOW FOR SURE. Time, 20 minutes. Distributors, PH-HE and PH-VD-LA. A Hollywood made film of the cause, spread, prevention, and cure of syphilis with a sequence on prophylaxis. Primarily for male audiences.

KNOW FOR SURE (Revised Version). Time, 15 minutes. Distributors, PH-HE and PH-VD-LA. The same as KNOW FOR SURE with the sequence on prophylaxis deleted. Suitable for showing before mixed groups, either adult or youth.

LET'S OPEN OUR EYES. Time, 15 minutes. Distributor, PH-VD-LA. Cause, spread, and cure of syphilis.

PLAIN FACTS. Time, 15 minutes. Distributors, PH-HE and PH-VD-LA. A discussion of syphilis and gonorrhea.

MAGIC BULLETS. Time, 30 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. This dramatic film depicts the discovery by Dr. Paul Ehrlich of a cure for syphilis after years of painstaking work in his experiments with arsenic. Condensed from Warner Brothers' 11-reel feature film starring Edward G. Robinson.

OUR JOB TO KNOW. Time, 18 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. This VD film is especially for women and girls. Episodes in the story reveal facts about the cause, dangers, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of gonorrhea and syphilis.

SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION. Time, 15 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. A British made film lent to the Department by the British Information Services dealing with the importance of venereal disease education in wartime.

SYPHILIS. Color. Time, 50 minutes. Distributors, PH-HS and PH-VD-LA. Diagnosis, treatment, and management of syphilis. Suitable for physicians and other professional groups.

THREE COUNTIES AGAINST SYPHILIS. Time, 30 minutes. Distributors, PH-HE and PH-VD-LA. The U. S. Public Health Service control program in Georgia.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. Time, 22 minutes. Distributors, PH-HE and PH-VD-LA. An explanation of the necessity for venereal disease control, particularly in wartime. Produced by Walter Wanger, starring Jean Hersholt. Suitable for all types of audience.

WITH THESE WEAPONS. Time, 15 minutes. Distributors, CTHA, PH-HE, and PH-VD-LA. The cause, spread, cure, and control of syphilis. Available in Spanish as well as in English.

35 MILLIMETER SOUND FILMS

The following 35 mm. sound films are available from the distributors which lend 16 mm. films of the same title.

A New Day	Once Upon a Time
Another to Conquer	Proof of the Pudding
Behind the Shadows	Sand in the Gears
Cloud in the Sky	To the People of the United States
Let My People Live	They Do Come Back
Man Against Microbe	With These Weapons
Middletown Goes to War	
On the Firing Line	

16 MILLIMETER SILENT FILMS

Child Health

FOR HEALTH AND HAPPINESS. Color. Time, 12 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. Importance of good health habits in children from infancy to college age. Includes sequence on healthful foods.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS. Time, 15 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. Dental health, nutrition, and emotional health of children.

Dental Health

ASK YOUR DENTIST. Time, 15 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. Diagrammatically describes tooth structure; stresses preventive dental care. Suitable for use in elementary schools.

HOW TEETH GROW. Time, 12 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. Eruption of temporary and permanent teeth and prevention of decay.

LET'S TALK ABOUT TEETH. Color. Time, 17 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. Development of good habits of oral hygiene. Effect of nutrition upon dental health. Suitable for elementary grades and junior high school.

TOLD BY A TOOTH. Time, 15 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. Proper dental hygiene for children is emphasized by means of animated diagrams.

Infant Care

AROUND THE CLOCK WITH BABY AND YOU. Time, 45 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. A day in the life of a baby showing the daily routine for mother and infant.

FROM MORNING UNTIL NIGHT. Time, 30 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. A day in the life of a baby showing desirable habit formation, feeding, and physical care.

Nutrition

FOOD AND GROWTH. Time, 15 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. A classroom feeding experiment with white rats demonstrating the food value of milk as compared with coffee and candy.

Posture

EDUCATED FEET. Time, 15 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. Proper habits in sitting, standing, walking, and playing. For elementary school children and of interest to adults.

POSTURE. Time, 15 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. The part of the muscles in determining posture, the correction of poor posture, and the importance to health of good posture.

THE FEET. Time, 15 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. The structure and arrangement of the arches, the mechanical use of the foot, and the importance of properly fitted shoes.

Prenatal Care

PRENATAL CARE. Time, 15 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. Type and importance of adequate prenatal care.

Sanitation

EATING OUT. Time, 22 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. Demonstrates both correct and incorrect methods of food handling and restaurant sanitation.

Tuberculosis

BEHIND THE SHADOWS. Time, 11 minutes. Distributor, CTHA. A high school boy is found to have tuberculosis through a high school tuberculin testing survey.

CASE FINDING IN HUMBOLDT COUNTY. Time, 12 minutes. Distributor, CTHA. Actual scenes of a complete high school tuberculosis case finding program.

THE STORY OF MY LIFE BY TEE BEE. Time, 12 minutes. Distributor, CTHA. An animated cartoon of the life of a tuberculosis germ in the lung of a child.

SLIDES

(2" x 2" Kodachrome Transparencies)

Descriptive keys supplied with each series

Communicable Diseases

CARE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE PATIENT. 58 slides. Distributor, PH-HE. Useful in training courses for nurses and nurses' aides. Demonstrates preparation for bath and a.m. care; disposal of food and care of dishes; disinfection procedures.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE GOWN TECHNIC. 45 slides. Distributor, PH-HE. Also useful in training courses. Gown and scrub technic and removal of gown are shown in detail stages.

Tropical Medicine

TROPICAL DISEASES. 75 slides. Distributor, PH-HE. For professional use. Specific, technical phases of various tropical diseases are included in series. Several slides on malaria. Photomicrography used extensively. Accompanied by a syllabus prepared by Dr. Herbert G. Johnstone, Assistant Professor of Bacteriology, University of California Medical School. Direct inquiries for more detailed information to PH-HE before making selection.

Venereal Diseases

HOT SPRINGS CLINICAL SERIES. 100 slides. Distributor, PH-VD-LA and PH-HE. A set of excellent clinical slides made at the Hot Springs Clinic. Suitable to illustrate lectures to medical societies, clinic staffs, and medical schools.

35 MILLIMETER SOUND SLIDE FILMS

TO LIVE LONGER. Time, 12 minutes. Distributor, PH-HE. Shows the importance of public health work and services available through the cooperation of Federal, State, and local health departments.

JIMMIE BEATS RHEUMATIC FEVER. Time, 15 minutes. Distributor, MLI. The story of an 8-year-old boy's successful battle with rheumatic fever. Medical guidance, nursing services, diversional activities while in bed are included in this subject.

NOTE:

Both of the above film strips are single frame. The sound is provided by a 16" record which requires a record player with a turntable revolving at a speed of 33½ revolutions per minute.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING IN CALIFORNIA

At the first of each calendar year, the Bureau of Public Health Nursing makes a count of all nurses employed in public health nursing activities in the State. Table 1 shows that the total number of public health nurses employed in California on January 1, 1945, was 1,457, an increase of 127 in the number employed on January 1, 1944. Employed in industries on January 1, 1945, were 1,018 nurses, an increase of 181 in the number employed on January 1, 1944. The increase in the number of industrial nurses counted was in part due to the fact that, in 1945, more complete information was obtained about industrial nurses.

Table 1

Number of Nurses Employed by Public Health Agencies and Industries: January 1, 1944 and January 1, 1945

Type of agency	1944			1945				
	Number of agencies	Number of nurses			Number of agencies	Number of nurses		
		Supervisors	Staff	Total		Supervisors	Staff	Total
State Department of Public Health	1	10	4	14	1	10	4	14
Other State agencies	4	6	4	10	1	3	3	3
Local health departments	42	69	506	575	44	66	569	635
Boards of education	239	14	500	514	241	17	535	552
Other official agencies	12	3	20	23	8	12	12	12
Indian Service	1	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Nonofficial agencies	44	20	143	163	59	22	194	216
California Physicians' Service	4	3	24	27	4	1	21	22
All public health agencies	347	125	1,205	1,330	361	116	1,341	1,457
Industries	204	63	774	837	320	67	951	1,018
Totals	551	188	1,979	2,167	681	183	2,292	2,475

Table 2

Educational Qualifications of Nurses Employed by Public Health Agencies and Industries: January 1, 1944 and January 1, 1945

Educational qualifications	1944		1945	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Public Health Nurses:				
Employed	1,330		1,457	
Included in survey	1,198	90.1	1,412	96.9
Having college degree	329	27.5	364	25.8
Having completed university curriculum in public health nursing	510	42.6	510	36.1
Having some university work in public health nursing but less than complete curriculum	514	42.9	578	40.9
Industrial Nurses:				
Employed	837		1,018	
Included in survey	324	38.7	455	44.7
Having college degree	13	4.0	14	3.1
Having completed university curriculum in public health nursing	7	2.2	4	0.9
Having some university work in public health nursing or industrial nursing but less than complete curriculum	48	14.8	93	20.4

Table 2 summarizes information on the educational qualifications of nurses employed by public health agencies and industries on January 1, 1944, and on January 1, 1945. Of the nurses who were included in

the survey, 36.1 per cent of those employed by public health agencies had completed the approved program of study in public health nursing in 1945, as compared with 42.6 per cent in 1944.

The decrease is a result of the fact that the agencies have lost many public health nurses to the military services, and, with few nurses entering university programs of study in public health nursing, have been obliged to employ nurses without special training. The percentage of nurses with university degrees who are employed by public health agencies was also slightly lower in 1945 than in 1944.

Table 3

Number of Public Health Nurses Employed by Official and Nonofficial Agencies, and Ratio of Population Per Nurse in California Counties, January 1, 1945

County	Population Preliminary estimate for January, 1945	Number of agencies			Number of public health nurses			Population per public health nurse
		Official	Nonofficial	Total	Official	Nonofficial	Total	
Alameda	735,000	12	4	16	91	21	112	6,562
Alpine	Combined with Mono County							
Amador	7,200	1	1	1				7,200
Butte	46,600	3	1	4	4	1	5	9,320
Calaveras	7,900							
Colusa	10,100							
Contra Costa	272,000	9	3	12	31	8	39	6,974
Del Norte	3,700	1	1	1	1		1	3,700
El Dorado	13,300	2	2	2	2		2	6,650
Fresno	207,000	10	3	13	23	6	29	7,138
Glenn	13,300							
Humboldt	53,200	3	3	4				13,300
Imperial	55,000	6	6	9	4		9	6,111
Inyo	9,300	3	3	3	3		3	3,100
Kern	174,000	4	2	6	25	3	28	6,214
Kings	39,900	6	1	7	7	1	8	4,975
Lake	8,600	1	1	1	1		1	8,600
Lassen	19,500	2	1	3	2	1	3	6,500
Los Angeles	3,441,000	82	9	91	456	80	536	6,420
Madera	28,500	3	3	4				7,125
Marin	78,100	5	2	7	12	15	27	2,893
Mariposa	3,900	1	1	1	1		1	3,900
Mendocino	28,000	2	2	2	2		2	14,000
Merced	50,300	6	1	7	6	1	7	7,186
Modoc	9,500	2	2	2	2		2	4,900
Mono and Alpine	1,580	1	1	1				1,580
Monterey	92,600	7	1	8	16		17	5,447
Napa	42,700	2	1	3	3	1	4	10,675
Nevada	15,900	2	1	3	2	1	3	5,300
Orange	172,000	8	2	10	23	2	25	6,880
Placer	30,000	1	1	1			1	30,000
Plumas	11,000							
Riverside	128,900	9	2	11	23	2	25	5,156
Sacramento	205,000	3	2	5	28	7	35	5,800
San Benito	12,900	1	1	1			1	12,900
San Bernardino	221,400	9	3	12	28	4	32	6,919
San Diego	459,000	5	3	8	83	13	96	4,781
San Francisco	750,000	1	4	5	104	30	134	5,597
San Joaquin	173,000	1	1	2	13	1	14	12,357
San Luis Obispo	45,300	4	1	5	11	1	12	3,775
San Mateo	167,000	12	1	13	19	9	28	5,964
Santa Barbara	81,500	4	2	6	21	5	26	3,135
Santa Clara	218,000	11	4	15	33	6	39	5,590
Santa Cruz	47,000	3	3	3	6		6	7,833
Shasta	28,400	3	3	4			4	7,100
Sierra	2,220							
Slackyou	28,000	1	1	1				28,000
Solano	111,000	7	2	9	22	11	33	3,364
Sonoma	78,400	5	2	7	10	2	12	6,617
Stanislaus	102,000	2	2	2	8		8	12,750
Sutter	19,800	See Sutter-Yuba						
Tehama	14,700	2	2	2			2	7,350
Trinity	3,200							
Tulare	122,000	10	1	11	16	2	18	6,778
Tuolumne	9,600	1	1	1				9,600
Ventura	83,000	12	1	13	19	1	20	4,150
Yolo	31,300	2	2	2	4		4	7,825
Yuba	20,400	See Sutter-Yuba						
Sutter-Yuba	40,200	3	2	5	11	2	13	3,092
Totals	8,942,700	296	63	359	1,202	238	1,440	6,141

In the 1945 survey, industrial nurses were given credit for university courses in industrial nursing as well as in public health nursing. In 1944, credit was given only for courses in public health nursing. Extension courses for industrial nurses are now offered at the University of California in Berkeley and in Los Angeles. That industrial nurses have taken advantage of these opportunities is evident, as shown in Table 2.

Table 3 shows the number of public health nurses employed in each county in the State and the ratio of population per nurse. Marin County, with 2,893 population per nurse had the lowest ratio, and, Mendocino and Siskiyou Counties, each with 14,000 population per nurse, had the highest ratios. For the four most highly populated counties in the State, the ratios were: Alameda, 6,562 population per nurse; Los Angeles, 6,420 population per nurse; San Diego, 4,781 population per nurse; and San Francisco, 5,597 population per nurse. For the State, the ratio was 6,141 population per nurse.

In compiling the information for January 1, 1945, a new punch card system was used for recording and analyzing the data. To obtain as complete and up-to-date information as possible, each nurse for whom a recent personnel form was not on file in the office of the Bureau of Public Health Nursing was asked to complete such a form.

The excellent response from the nurses to the request for up-to-date information is indicated by the fact that personnel forms were returned by all but 45 of the 1,457 nurses employed by public health agencies. Personnel forms were returned by 455 of the 1,018 nurses employed in industry. The high rate of turnover among industrial nurses is, in part, responsible for the smaller percentage of returns from this group. However, the percentage of industrial nurses for whom information was available in 1945 was higher than in 1944.

VENEREAL DISEASE SOURCES REPORTED

An analysis of venereal disease reports in California during the last half of 1944 shows that, out of 11,230 cases covered by the report, 52 per cent or 5,695, were in individuals who met at a tavern or a bar; 17 per cent, or 1,946, met on the street; 5 per cent, or 597, at a public dance; 3 per cent, or 331, at another place of public entertainment; and 17 per cent, or 1,934, first met on trains, busses, places of employment, beaches, and other places. No data concerning contacts were

available for 2,788 out of a total of 14,018 cases covered by the survey. A record of places of exposure indicates that 40 per cent were in private residences, apartments, or rooming houses; 37 per cent in hotels; and 15 per cent out of doors. Only 2 per cent named a house of prostitution as the place of exposure; however, 14 per cent of the contacts on which information was given indicated that prostitutes were involved.

MORBIDITY REPORT, MAY, 1945

Reportable diseases	Week ending					Total May	5-year median May	January to May
	May 5	May 12	May 19	May 26	June 2			
Amebiasis (Amoebic Dysentery)	7	1		3	1	12		48
Anthrax								
Botulism				2	2	4		7
Chancroid	2	5	4	3	4	18		100
Chickenpox (Varicella)	1,567	1,040	1,432	1,329	1,234	7,202	4,887	33,424
Cholera, Asiatic								
Coccidioides Granuloma					1	1		17
Conjunctivitis—acute infectious of the newborn (Ophthalmia neonatorum)	1		1	1		3		9
Dengue		1				1		1
Diphtheria	20	17	23	9	17	86	61	540
Dysentery, bacillary	6	2	5	1	1	15		129
Encephalitis, infectious		1			2	3		22
Diarrhea of the newborn	32	20	51	30	22	155		696
Epilepsy								9
Food poisoning	653	581	549	507	331	2,621		78
German measles (Rubella)								8,623
Glanders								
Gonococcus infection	483	467	530	581	417	2,478	1,116	10,990
Granuloma inguinale	1	1	1			3		21
Influenza, epidemic	7	12	16	17	9	61	168	445
Jandies, infectious	5	15		6	3	29		118
Leprosy		1	1			2		4
Lymphogranuloma venereum (lymphopathia venereum, lymphogranuloma inguinale)	4	6	5	5	2	22		101
Malaria	3	1	2	1	4	11		44
Measles (Rubeola)	1,489	1,617	1,666	1,625	1,303	7,700	4,131	23,151
Meningitis, meningococcal	12	19	17	13	10	71	20	407
Mumps (Parotitis)	1,280	1,264	1,250	1,026	1,108	5,898	4,390	25,097
Paratyphoid fever, A and B						1		9
Plague								
Pneumonia, infectious	59	62	63	36	58	278	271	1,966
Poliomyelitis, acute anterior	3			4	3	10	28	57
Psittacosis								1
Rabies, human								
Rabies, animal	27	17	23	17	18	99	56	331
Relapsing fever								
Rheumatic fever	10	23	11	23	8	75		356
Rocky Mountain spotted fever								
Scarlet fever	349	355	373	364	314	1,755	591	8,367
Septic sore throat, epidemic								
Smallpox (Variola)	492	617	600	622	446	2,777	2	4
Syphilis							2,153	12,001
Tetanus		4	3	1	4	12		33
Trachoma		2	1	1		4		24
Trichinosis								7
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	158	241	230	180	170	979	634	3,636
Tuberculosis, other forms	8	14	22	7	14	65	41	257
Tularemia								
Typhoid fever	1	2	4	1	3	11	16	32
Typhus fever								15
Undulant fever (Brucellosis)	7	12	7	9	4	39	23	117
Whooping cough (Pertussis)	441	537	511	457	428	2,374	2,221	7,970
Yellow Fever								
Totals						34,879		139,864

NOTE: Military cases, if any, not included.

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